

SUBJECT: SOA Monitoring Report - Tackling Poverty Theme Group – 6 months

1 Purpose

- To update the Board on progress towards achieving the outcomes for Tackling Poverty and the implementation of the Fairer Scotland Fund.
- To update the Board on the findings of the 2009 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD).
- To inform the Board about the potential introduction of a new 'Socio-economic duty' through the Single Equality Bill.

2 Recommendations

2.1 The Board are asked to note the progress of the FSF (2009-11) projects as they become established in East Lothian. The Fairer Scotland Fund is designed to tackle the root causes of poverty and deprivation and projects were funded to take forward specific outcomes in relation to this. The Fund is not in a position to react to changing economic circumstances e.g. the significant increase in the numbers claiming Job Seekers Allowance. The Board is asked to consider where the responsibility to respond to these circumstances lies.

2.2 The Board is asked to note the findings of the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation 2009 for East Lothian and to consider where this information can be useful to informing their work.

2.3 The Board are asked to note the implications of the potential introduction of a socio-economic duty on their work.

3 Background

3.1 SOA Tackling Poverty Theme Group has four logic models within its remit. The group has not met recently, however, a meeting is planned in January 2010 to review the role, remit and membership of the group and to ensure appropriate links are made between the FSF Project Network (3.2) and the Theme Group. At this point this group's four logic models will also be reviewed to take account of the changes to the context of the work of the group e.g. the publication of the SIMD 2009. There are no elected members currently involved in the SOA Tackling Poverty Theme Group.

3.2 In 2009 The Community Planning Partnership allocated the Fairer Scotland Fund to 20 projects across East Lothian over a two-year period. All projects demonstrated a clear commitment to the tackling poverty agenda, providing a combination of immediate support and relief to individuals currently dealing with the impact of poverty and a long focus on tackling the root causes of poverty. In October 2009, all projects returned their first mid year monitoring report. Although it is early stages in all projects, there is already evidence of the projects making real differences in local communities. A Fairer Scotland Fund Project Network has been established to share information and encourage partnership working amongst the projects.

3.3 The economic downturn continues to have an impact in East Lothian. The % of the population claiming job seekers allowance has risen locally from 1.4% in August 2008 to 2.8% in February 2009. East Lothian is one of only three Local Authorities to have seen an increase in employment deprived counts from SIMD 2006 to SIMD 2009 at 2%, or, 95 people. Haddington Citizens Advice

Bureau report a large increase in debt cases and do not have the capacity to accept any new non priority cases until January 2010.

3.4 In October 2009, the Scottish Government released the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation for 2009. The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland in a consistent manner. This is done by combining data from seven distinct domains or topic areas all of which are considered to be important contributors to deprivation levels:

- Current Income
- Employment
- Health
- Education, Skills and Training
- Geographic Access to Services
- Housing
- Crime

3.5 The SIMD is a relative measure of deprivation that ranks 6,505 datazones across Scotland and compares them. The rankings run from 1 being the most deprived to 6,505 being the least deprived. Therefore, the smaller the rank, the more deprived the datazone.

3.5 The Equality Bill was introduced in the UK Parliament in April this year. The Bill seeks to consolidate existing equalities legislation (there are currently nine major pieces of discrimination legislation) and creates a new single public sector Equality Duty which will continue to cover race, gender, and disability but will be extended to cover age, sexual orientation, religion or belief, pregnancy and maternity explicitly, and gender-reassignment in full. This bill also introduces a separate duty on Government Ministers and Departments (UK), and relevant public bodies (including Local Authorities and NHS bodies) to consider what action they can take to reduce the socio economic inequalities people face and to place this objective at the core of their policies and programmes.

3.6 Currently the duty extends only to public bodies in England and Wales, but an amendment to the bill could extend this duty to Scotland. The Scottish consultation is seeking views on whether this duty should be extended to Scotland closed at the end of October.

4 Policy Implications

SIMD 2009

4.1 East Lothian had no datazones in the 5% most deprived on SIMD 2004 or SIMD 2006 and has none in SIMD 2009. In SIMD 2009, 3 (0.3%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 1 (0.1%) in 2006 and 0 (0%) in 2004. Areas with concentrations of datazones in the 15% most deprived on the overall SIMD 2009 are seen in Prestonpans and Tranent. As the findings of the SIMD are relative, overall improvements in the Glasgow area has resulted in other areas falling within the most deprived 15% in Scotland. Further details about the East Lothian position with respect of the other domains are contained in Appendix 2.

4.2 The new SIMD changes will be useful for informing and monitoring progress in respect of work undertaken through the Fairer Scotland Fund and the Equally Well programme.

Socio –economic duty

4.3 The overall aim of the socio economic duty is to promote social mobility and reduce socio-economic inequality. The duty seeks to achieve this through ensuring that identifying and addressing the inequalities associated with socio-economic disadvantage is a key part of public authorities' planning, commissioning, monitoring and resourcing of services.

4.4 The introduction of a socio-economic duty on the public sector would require the public bodies to address the inequality that arises from socio-economic disadvantage, and to place this objective at the core of their policies and programmes.

5 Equalities Impact Assessment

This report is not applicable to the well being of equalities groups and an Equalities Impact Assessment is not required.

6 Resource Implications

6.1 Financial - The allocation of the Fairer Scotland Fund meets our responsibilities to lead the administration of the fund on behalf of East Lothian Community Planning Partnership.

6.2 Personnel - none

6.3 Other – none

7 Background papers

7.1 [Allocation of the Fairer Scotland Fund 2009-11](#)

7.2 [Fairer Scotland Fund Annual Report for 2008-09](#)

7.3 [Early Intervention logic model](#)

7.4 [Income maximisation and financial literacy logic model](#)

7.5 [Raising aspirations logic model](#)

7.6 [Access to employment logic model](#)

7.7 [SOA Tackling Poverty Theme Group members](#)

8 Appendices

8.1 Summary of SIMD and findings for East Lothian in 2009.

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6.1 Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009

1. What is the SIMD 2009?

The Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) 2009 identifies small area concentrations of multiple deprivation across Scotland in a consistent manner. This is done by combining data from seven distinct domains or topic areas all of which are considered to be important contributors to deprivation levels:

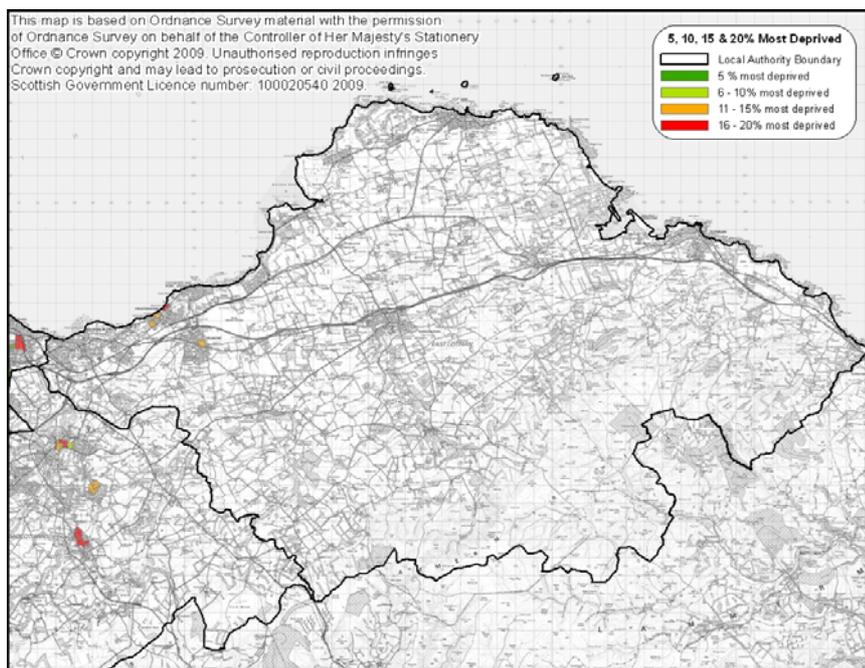
- Current Income
- Employment
- Health
- Education, Skills and Training
- Geographic Access to Services
- Housing
- Crime

The SIMD is a relative measure of deprivation that ranks 6,505 datazones across Scotland and compares them. The rankings run from 1 being the most deprived to 6,505 being the least deprived. Therefore, the smaller the rank, the more deprived the datazone. As the SIMD is a relative measure, it cannot show how much more deprived one datazone is than another, e.g. a datazone ranked 5 is not necessarily twice as deprived as a datazone ranked 10. In the same way, the distance between each rank can vary - so the gap between the datazones ranked 16 and 17 could be very small while the gap between those ranked 17 and 18 could be much bigger.

The SIMD can be used to identify the most deprived small areas in Scotland using either the overall index or the individual domains. The most commonly used cut-off levels are 10%, 15% or 20% - although different cut-offs may be required depending on individual policy or organisational focus. SIMD was first published in 2004 and revised in 2006. Changes in the SIMD indicators for 2009 are detailed on the following link: <http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/SIMD/simd2009methodchanges>

2. Findings of the SIMD 2009 in East Lothian

2.1 NATIONAL SHARE – this is a comparison against all datazones areas in Scotland. This allows us to make National comparisons for our areas of deprivation.



- East Lothian had no datazones in the 5% most deprived on SIMD 2004 or SIMD 2006 and has none in SIMD 2009.
- In SIMD 2009, 3 (0.3%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 1 (0.1%) in 2006 and 0 (0%) in 2004.
- Areas with concentrations of datazones in the 15% most deprived on the overall SIMD 2009 are seen in Prestonpans and Tranent.

2.2 LOCAL SHARE – this is a comparison of all datazones within East Lothian. This can be used to identify inequalities across the county.

- East Lothian had no datazones in the 5% most deprived on SIMD 2004 or SIMD 2006 and has none in SIMD 2009.
- In SIMD 2009, 3 (2.5%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 1 (0.8%) in 2006 and 0 (0%) in 2004.
- Of the 6 datazones that were in the 5% most locally deprived on the overall SIMD 2006 in East Lothian, 4 have remained there in 2009, with S01001592 (Musselburgh) and S01001627 (Prestonpans) moving out, and S01001628 (Prestonpans) and S01001630 (Prestonpans) moving in.
- On a local level, datazones which are in the 20% most locally deprived on the overall SIMD 2009 are concentrated in Cockenzie and Port Seton, Haddington, Musselburgh, Prestonpans and Tranent.

2.3 OVERALL

- The most deprived datazone on the overall SIMD 2009 in East Lothian is S01001613 (Prestonpans) with a rank of 711.
- East Lothian has no datazones in decile 1, the 10% most deprived in Scotland on the overall SIMD 2009, and only 3% in decile 2, the 11-20% band of deprivation in Scotland. However, there has been a rise in the number of datazones in deciles 2 and 3 since 2004 and 2006, a shift in distribution towards the most deprived. The rest of the datazone ranks are quite evenly distributed throughout deciles 3 to 10.
- 4 datazones in Scotland's 20% most deprived are seen in Prestonpans and Tranent - these are all in the 11-15% band of deprivation, except for one in Prestonpans which is in the 16-20% band of deprivation. Two of these datazones are new to the 15% most deprived in SIMD 2009.

3. Information on Elements of the SIMD 2009

3.1 Income

- On the income domain in SIMD 2009, 4 (0.4%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 2 (0.2%) in 2006 and 2 (0.2%) in 2004.
- On the income domain in SIMD 2009, 4 (3.3%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 2 (1.7%) in 2006 and 2 (1.7%) in 2004.

- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 income domain in East Lothian is S01001595 (Tranent) with a rank of 309.
- A datazone in Tranent remains in the 15% most income deprived since SIMD 2006 whilst one has moved out. A further 3 more datazones from Prestonpans move into the 15% most income deprived in SIMD 2009.

3.2 Employment

- On the employment domain in SIMD 2009, 2 (0.2%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 0 (0%) in 2006 and 0 (0%) in 2004.
- On the employment domain in SIMD 2009, 2 (1.7%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 0 (0%) in 2006 and 0 (0%) in 2004.
- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 employment domain in East Lothian is S01001625 (Prestonpans) with a rank of 682.
- East Lothian saw 2 datazones entering the 15% most employment deprived for the first time.
- 21% of the people living in the datazones in the 15% most deprived are also in the 15% most employment deprived. This figure has risen since SIMD 2006 which does not reflect the fall seen across Scotland. Further analysis of the impact of the economic downturn on the SIMD is available in an annex to the technical report available on the website. The percentage of income deprived individuals has increased across Scotland due to the inclusion of tax credit data in SIMD 2009.
- East Lothian is one of only three Local Authorities to have seen an increase in employment deprived counts from SIMD 2006 to SIMD 2009 at 2%, 95 people.
- On the employment domain, Prestonpans contains 2 datazones in the 11-15% band of deprivation in Scotland. Both of these have newly moved into the 15% most employment deprived in SIMD 2009. A further 3 datazones in Cockenzie and Port Seton, and Tranent are in the 16-20% band of deprivation.

3.3 Health

- On the health domain in SIMD 2009, 1 (0.1%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 1 (0.1%) in 2006 and 0 (0%) in 2004.
- On the health domain in SIMD 2009, 1 (0.8%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 1 (0.8%) in 2006 and 0 (0%) in 2004.
- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 health domain in East Lothian is S01001574 (Pinkie, Musselburgh) with a rank of 891.
- On the health domain, the datazone ranks have gradually worsened over time, with the median rank falling from 4,041.5 in 2004 to 3,805.5 in 2006 and 3,626 in 2009, and the minimum rank falling from 1,091 in 2004 to 912 in 2006 and 891 in 2009.

3.4 Education

- On the education domain in SIMD 2009, 6 (0.6%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 7 (0.7%) in 2006 and 13 (1.3%) in 2004.

- On the education domain in SIMD 2009, 6 (5%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 7 (5.8%) in 2006 and 13 (10.8%) in 2004.
- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 education domain in East Lothian is S01001630 (Prestonpans) with a rank of 247
- On the education domain, East Lothian's datazone ranks have shifted towards the least deprived, with a lower quartile (Q1) rank of 2,048.75 in 2004, 2,246 in 2006 and 2,513.75 in 2009 (see box plots).

3.5 Housing

- On the housing domain in SIMD 2009, 1 (0.1%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian.
- On the housing domain in SIMD 2009, 1 (0.8%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland.
- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 housing domain in East Lothian is S01001599 with a rank of 508. It can be found in the Intermediate Zone of IZ Nine, and the Scottish Parliament Constituency of Edinburgh East and Musselburgh.

3.6 Access

- On the access domain in SIMD 2009, 17 (1.7%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 14 (1.4%) in 2006 and 18 (1.8%) in 2004.
- On the access domain in SIMD 2009, 17 (14.2%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 14 (11.7%) in 2006 and 18 (15%) in 2004.
- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 access domain in East Lothian is S01001553 with a rank of 85.
- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 public transport sub-domain in East Lothian is S01001553 with a rank of 76.
- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 drive time sub-domain in East Lothian is S01001553 with a rank of 114. It can be found in the Intermediate Zone of IZ One, and the Scottish Parliament Constituency of East Lothian.

3.7 Crime

- On the crime domain in SIMD 2009, 9 (0.9%) of the 976 datazones in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland were found in East Lothian, compared to 9 (0.9%) in 2006.
- On the crime domain in SIMD 2009, 9 (7.5%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, compared to 9 (7.5%) in 2006.
- The most deprived datazone on the SIMD 2009 crime domain in East Lothian is S01001595 (Tranent) with a rank of 61.
- On the crime domain in SIMD 2009, 9 (7.5%) of East Lothian's 120 datazones were found in the 15% most deprived datazones in Scotland, the same figure as in 2006.